### INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

The Condition of the Republic—The Reported Sur-render of Puebla—More Revolutions—The Settlement of the Troubles with England— More Gold Mines—Attempt to Detach Sonora from the Republic,

rem Vers Cruz, and the 2d from the City of Mexico. By the way of New Oricans, nowever, the telegraph gives gence from Vern Cruz to the 9th inst. Our let ters and papers state that the siege of Puebla still contished several days since in the HERALD, announces that

The steamer Calhous has arrived at this port with dates from Vers Cruz to the 9th instant. Puebla, which at our last advices was in a state of siege, surrendered to the government forces on the 6th inst. Prenunciamentos were still the order of the day. Alvarez had taken the field in defence of the government.

The Mexican Extraordinary gives the following relative

The Veteran of the South has again roused himself, and unsheathed his sword for service for his poor, distracted country. He has already arrived as Iguals with his faithful followers. His force is variously estimated at from 500 to 3,000. From his popularity in the State of Guerrero he undoubtedly has all the man he requires, and it makes little difference, so long as he has enough to serve his purpose. It is said he will proceed to Puebla, and after the issurrection in that quarter is put down, will be an active aid in giving the country the benefit of a constitutional government.

trict of Mexico shall be erected into a State of the federaon, under the name of the State of the Valley.

The steamer Sierra Nevada, Capt. Huntington, touched in at Mauranillo on the evening of the 12th, on her way to San Francisco. She took on board at Manzanillo \$193,000 to specie, and three passengers.

The Mexican army official bulletin mays that neveral

aniards are taking active part with the reactionists infrom the housetops, and shooting down the gallant sol-diers of hiexico who come within range. Such a course

Edward Poudleton received a severe wound at Puebla. Corcordia. We are informed that this gentleman is an

was abot in the heart at Puebla, and died instantly. Mr. Dessi was a native of Germany, and was held in high esteem by his acquaintances, and his loss is deeply

MEXICO, Dec. 2, 1856. The Way Americans are Treated in Mexico-The Siege of Puebla-Movements of Aleare: - Another Grand Revolution on foot-Small Revolutions in Progress-Settlement of the British Question-The Case of Mr. Forbes-The Zerman Empedicion.

I am forced to avail myself of the British extraordinary

o write you, on account of the insecurity of all other conveyances at this time. The last extraordinary from mile of the city. The reason of this was that the Mexcan people do not respect American commerce more than fear of any punishment. This is a sad commontary on the brilliast genius that has been wasted here in the the result of fear, and not love. All cowardly people are governed best by fear. England has adopted this course, ong with these people. The contempt which is now own house, &c., &c.; but it shows up the true their hospitality is such a great diplomatic weapon.

and politeness. I feel almost certain that my letter of the

on both sides, and without any signs of an early corm-nation. The government has lost many men, but has gained some important advantages over the rebels; still there is no denying that the contest has been close, and is likely to continue so for some time yet, unless more energy is eviaced on the part of government generals. The generals who have been sent there were not the among themselves - a circumstance which has retarded operations very much.

From a person who has been sent by the government

to inspect a certain department of the army arrangements, I lears that the appearance of l'aebla at this tim most distressing. The government forces have been in account of the real of the rebels in their defence it ha been impossible for the government troops to appear in

ground.

The Fuebia affair has set the whole country in a blaze.

We have now the "Fanther." (Gen. Gazaden's name for tien Aivace.) moving. On esturday he arrived in aguala, and will inkely reach Coarnavaca some time this week. Tarlous reports are in directation with regard to his intentions. He is said to desire a new President, and is reported to he in favor of Compared. And is reported to he in favor of Compared. He is account to the said to desire a new President, and is reported to he in favor of Compared. And is accounted of wishing to increase his dominations by annexing Coarnavaca and Cualta to George.

The Coagress believes he has come up here especially to promulgate the new constitution. These, with several other rumors, are alload. The fact is, if do not believe the man lives now who knows what he citions by annexing Commaraton and Coulita to Georrero. The Congress believes he has come uphere especially to promulgate the new constitution.
These, with several other rumors, are affoat. The fact is,
I do not believe the man lives now who knows what he
will do. There is unquestionally some mischief; in he
will do. There is unquestionally some mischief; in he
wind and the slid follow will not less by his trip to the
elevate empirical. For my own part I have no conjectures
to make at this time. The government has decided to
oght to the last and as yet entertains strong faith. I
know there is a large conspiracy on foot, and the leader
is still in this city. He is a man of acknowledged talent,
and in times past has been a warm friend of alvarez. He
chaims to have his support now, and is going to make a
blow for a central government, with foreign protection,
sant it we sait will any the lutter States to do him this
taver. This person will itsely retire to some place not
far distant, and pronounce for his plan so soon as he is
quite dertain of the plane of Avarez.

The prenunciamento at Tolancingo, under Cobos, is still
unsubacced. Top is by no means a circum state, and will
be put down at once after the state of the transpires. In the
unsubacced of nothing more serious transpires in the
unsubacced of nothing more serious transpires.

and whom the United States has allowed to be disgraced, banished and kept in extic, with the American diag floating over him, and the seals of a United States Consulate in his hands. His partner, Mr. Burron, is re-instated by the force and consideration of his government, but the United States quictly pockets the inault, and eadesvors to discown a high mine of and honorable gentleman, and thus pitches another stone around the neck of American influence in this poor distracted country. I am glad to believe Mr. Forsyth, the new United States Minister here, will take energetic stops to bring this most diagraceful outrage on the American diag properly before his government, and either obtain redress or throw the responsibility where it belongs. I am certain when the facts in this single case become known, the United States will not driven by public opinion to do at least as much as England has done to maintain American dignity abroad.

The Zeman expedition, although it has several diagrees able features, still, for the sake of the many misguided American citizens who are now suffering in the streets of this city, should claim some attention.

NEWS BY THE WAY OF HAVANA.

this city, should claim some attention.

NEWS BY THE WAY OF HAVANA.

[Translated from Ri Diario de la Marina, Pec. 11.]

Missico, Dec. 1, 1835.

The President openly rejects all measures of rigor, and whising that reason and convisition alone may prove to the robels of Pachla their impotence ordered that whilst sparing as much as possible bloodshed, the piace be only closely blockaded. Nevertheless, the siege up to this time has cost a considerable number of victims and caused great evils, chiefly due to the stubbornness of a few individuals. But the robels lost, by little and little, all their positions, so that now they are reduced to a very small perition of the centre of the city, whence taoy asked several times for capitulation, which was refused by the chiefs of the army of the supreme government, on the ground that those who caused such great evils ought to be punished. I hope that within a few days the robels will have surendered, and peace, the foundation of all good, will again be re-established in that part of the republic. In the rest of the country order continued unaftered; for, although some days ago there were troubles in Tampico, the supreme government has not been disavowed, and they were limited to the removal of the Governor of that State, on which matter the supreme government etems to have already taken the proper measures. Congress is about to conclude its discussion of the constitution of the country, and doubtless it will soon be torminated and published.

Vera Crew, Dec. 5, 1856.

grees is about to conclude its discussion of the constitution of the country, and doubtless it will soon be terminated and published.

Vera Cutz, Dec. 5, 1856.

The English legation, which, on account of the difference with Barron & Co., had been closed, was, according
to the newspapers of the explical, re-opeed.

The Major commanding the line of San Pueblo de los
Frailes, under the command of General D. Jos Maria
Menders, makes, under date of Nov. 27, the following
communications:—

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, three pieces o cannon, placed on the field neighboring to San José, opened
their fire on the windows and terrets of La Merced, and
after half an hour, I reneived an order from the General
commanding the lins, to be communicated to Colonol D. Pascual Mirands, to advance immediately
with a column of troops who stood prepared for the assauit to the back door of the fortified building. In fact,
the troops it reduced themselves by that door, and
through a window where they were received with a
well nourished fre from within but, nevertheless, succeeded in driving the enemy from all the points he occupied, pursuing him to the principal door and taking possession of this point.

On our side we had no loss to complain of. The enemy
had two dead on leaving the door, and another in the
turret; besides we made six prisoners. On the other
points of the line nothing new has occurred.

The newspapers of Mexico city, under dates of 28th and
Tot uit, cootsin the following news:—All letters from
San Luis de Potosi agree that the most convolete tranquility regus there. An armed force from Vera Gruz and
Textuitan, under the command of Colonel D. Earique Angon, has been directed upon Zacaponxtis, where a baad
of reactionaries had assembled. The division under the
orders of General Moret, consisting of 350 men, left this
capital three or four days ago, and joined the troops under command of Srs. Pueblits and Beenrostro, at Pachuce. Gen. Moret will take the command of all those troops,
and march

bim.
—On the 20th oit. Sr. D. Manuel Dobiado was again entrusted with the government of Guanajusto. According to the Boletin Democratico, Don Ignacio Carrera has been sentenced to death, in consequence of the Insurrentian which was attempted in that city. The culprit obtained his cardina.

which was attempted in that city. The oulprit obtained his pardon.

The celebrated General D. Juan Alvarez arrived yesterday in Iguals, with a force of more than 3.909 men, and will continue his march to this capital, with the object to be acar it for the suppression of any movement which may be attempted by the reastionary party.

Marxico, Nov. 30, 1856.

Thanks to the vigitance and the good sentiments with which public opinion and and supports both the general commandant of this district and his Eccolleacy the Governor, a conspiracy was discovered yesterday at eight o'clock in the wening, just when it was about to make a promunciamente, the pointical principles of which were pretended to be based on the invocation of religion, and which was to sacrifice the bonorable General Plowes, who commands the citadel, and the officers who are with him at this important post. But fortunately the reactions vice denounced each other, and the means of seduction with which they serve themselves proved ineffoctual. In the house No. 4 of the Calle de isa Vizcainas, were captured D tabriel and D. Antonio Rodriguez, D. Abronio anarraic, son of ex-General Andrade, D. Marwere captured D Gabriel and D. Antonio Rodriguez, D. Manuel Febles, late Captain of Lancers, and a reactionary, D. Antonio andrade, son of ex-General Andrade, D. Marcos Arronia, D. José Loza, Captain of Artillery; D. Juan Uribs, and D. José Loza, Captain of Artillery; D. Juan Uribs, and D. Jose Gojudo, agent of revolution, who far nished the mency. The Junta was presided over by the famous and daving revolutionary D. Manuel Garcia, excommander of a squadron of the late regiment of Lancers, formerly adjutant of D. Antonio Haro, who, this time, was to be the chief of the insurrection, and to take possession of the citatel, to which point he had previously conservated a prealize study. Frightened by the presence of the district Governor, he betook himself to flight, mounting on a ladder to the flat roof of the building; but the police having secretly taken possession of the glace, Garcia was captured by the chief of the municipal force D. Francisco Tinicetra. Some other individuals were taxen without the house; at the same time, their accomplices, the Lioux, of Artillery, Adima and D. Bernardo Mosti, Jose Maria Castillo, objet of the 2d battainon of rifemon, were taxed in the citadel, and await, together with the others, their legal senionee.

The real and activity of Senors Bax and Alzerreca, Governor and Genoral Commander of the district, deserve particular praise.

# THE EFFECT OF VIDAURRI'S SURRENDER IN THE

The Lone Star.

THE EFFECT OF VIDAURRI'S SUGRENDER IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

[From the Mexican Extraordinary, Nov. 27.]

Vidaurri's scheme of a lone star has voluntarily set itself behind the cloud of persuasion which has overtaken it from the government of Mexico. The plan of the Sierra Mader republic has been abandoned, and Vidaurri has come out of the etrile a defeated adventurer, but a patriotic asgadous and good citizen. Bow curious it is to wincer the changes which come over the press in appending adjectives to a man's name, who in a short space of time is changed from one position to another. Vidaurri has just been dobbed a traiter, a madman, a rebet, &c. He has made as arrangement for peace with the government, and, press, he is a glorious good follow, aithough we can not see how these things are done. The process is new to as, but we are forced to conclude it is all right. The traitor of to-day, the patriot of to-mornow, is a process of ground and lotty tumbling that are ould be more generally looked into by positical gymnaste in other parts of the world.

An extraordinary arrived nore day before yesterday with the plan of the arangement which has just been concluded between Sener Reas Landa, on the part of the government, and Sener Vidaurri, on the part of the government and Sener Vidaurri, on the part of himself, by which Coshulla and Nevey Leon have returned to the paternal fold of the Mexican confederation. The following are the conditions of the compromise which have already been published in this city:—

The State of Nuevo Leon recognises the supreme government, sensor Viduurri relinquishes the government of the State to the first member of the council.

The troops shall be withdrawn; those of the frontier are to return to their house.

Nurvo Leon shall receive monthly the sum of eight thousand dollars to enable it to mationin the war against the Indiana, and Faltillo shall remain in the condition in which it was found until after the promulgation of the constitution. The above are the conditions which it was found highly satisfactory.

The Northern Frontier.

I From the Mescan Extraordinary, Nor. II |

What is going on in the North Shall we not see a feeble representative of Count Rounted de Socioon in the
person of General Gandara A weaker man he no doubt
is, but at the same time be may be a more successful
man. If we can orded our advices from Upper California. And we see no reason why we cannot, General
Gandara is at this moment making strong efforts to realize
a force to reenter the Slate of Socors. We cannot reasonably suppose that his object can be to take a sland
which would be more Frienry to Mexico than the one
from which he has just been driven. His protext for
resing men in to light the Apschee, but should be accessed
in getting the aid no desires he will undoubtedly endeavor to establish a new republic on the extreme northern
frontier, or sue for an annexation to the United Slates.

Much as we should deplore any successful project of
this kind, we cannot shut our eyes to desiry. The Slate
of Smora is now the most innortant plece of territory
lying on the whole western slope of the Rocky Moustailer, and its value has been most justly estimated by the
dufferent railroad surveys made by the United Slates,
and was regarded with great interest by Gen. Gadeden
at the time of the Mexilla purchase—bis Solean being to
obtain for the United States a port on the Gulf thes was to the
linited States, it has now become a great and readily
growing necessity. If the reader will but for a moment
glance at the map, he will see that nature has marked
out a most beautiful plan to make the Gulf thes was to the
transportation, has grown into importance, with large and
increasing wants.

The Great Fall Lake vs Lay has grown by the understry
of the directors to the accessor every year move
gaptily to population and washa, and in contacting
and the difference to a googulous country, and from traent indicators to the country and many and the survey
o

must soon carry on a great commerce with the world. At present the immigration which every year pours into the valley, to the number of many hundreds, as well as all the articles of morchandise which are imported, are compelled to find their destination agrees the United States, and from the bissour river by had travel. Difficult as the rone is, an immease travel and commerce has been created over it, for the wast of a more easy and available routs. Nature has made one, but circumstances have so far kept it convaliable. The Colorado river is the natural highway for the commerce of the great basin of the Sali Lake, and the natural part of entrance for all travel and goods for that country, as well as for the lower portion of Upper California, is at the most suitable point near where it empties into the Gulf. We do not wish to speciale upon Gen. Gandara's plans. He no doubt, only sooks his own advancement, and cares hitle for the interests of commerce. But if he gols assistance sufficient to take Sonora from among the States of the Mexican confederation, he will find enough among his followers who will be able to appreciate the advantages of their positis, and will make every effort to keep them when once obtained.

The ruinous and continued ravages of the Apsches in the State of Sonora have broken up all classes of business in the interior, and hundreds who would be wealthy if the country could be kept safe from the deprecations of the Indians, are now in a dealitue and philid condition. These people would rejoice at any change in the country which would restore to them their homes and secure to them the peaceful and secure enjoy ment of their wealth. Of this we have evidence in the flight of three hundred persons lately to Upper California, who have been declining from this cause.

It has only been with the hazard, and in many cases with the loss of life that parties of advanturers have attempted to explore the mines of this State, which are arrown to be rich and believed to be the richest on the golos. But if

The English Question.

[From the Mexican Extraordinary, Nov. 22.]

It is a subject of congratualition to observe the change which has marked the tone of the press of this city since the settlement of the English question. A disposition to investigate the matter with some degree of soborness has evidently taken a hold of those who, a few weeks since, could only notice the subject with the most disrespectful and unreasonable reflections upen the interests of a powerful foreign nation. This course has been changed by the demands of Great Britain and the concessions of Mexico, and those who do not inbor to sustain thegovernment in its course very wisely remain quiet.

The tertus of the compromise have not yet been made public in an official form, but the Estandarie Nacional, in a semi-olitical manner has referred to the subject, and given zone light upon it. From its remarks we learn that an ultimatum has been received, which being presented to the Mexican government, the domands of the English government have been granted. This fournal says that according to these demands the British Consul is to be received to his position at Tepic; Searor Degolado is to be submitted to triat by a Grand Jury in the Chamber of Deputies, Measur, Barron, Forbes & Go. are to have resort to the tribusals of the country for the wrongs done them, and are to be indomnited by Mexico for the damages they have sustained.

So far the question has been smicably adjusted, but as yet the most important portion of the compromise has to be got along with. The re nextating of the Casaul at Tepic is an easy matter, as also the submitting of Senor Degolises to a trial for his complicity in the Tepic difficulty, but the indemnity to the house is a matter that must involve a deal of trouble before it can be disposed of. At the present moment ruch a thing cannot be though of, on account of the financial hability of Mexico to meat hay immediate and pressing necessities for the government will only manifest its best when to carry out the spirit of that c

dure.

Although, with all the strange admixture of climate and seasons, nature has the general appearance of sober sadness which characterizes automs—the dead leaves restring on the paths of the Alamedo, the clatter of birds, and the stern aspect of nature indicate that her season for repose has arrived—but her rest here is but for a few days, and everything must soon again awake to new life.

Misscellancous Items.

Mons Gold Misses—It seems that gold is being discovered all over the country, and apparently without any research. A new mine has just been discovered in the hacisods of Agostadero, in the partide of Pines, Since of Zacatecas. From 36 arrobus of stone taken from the mine four onners of gold were extracted. We believe with prospecting, say one tenth of what has been done in California or Australia, the gold mines of Mexico would turn out more pure gold than all the gold mines of the world becides.

B. M. Nage Monarch.

world besides.

H. B. M. Surr Monanth.—From good authority we learn that Admiral Bruce has erders to step at San Juan del Sur and some other pours on the west coast of Central America, for the purpose of inspecting Walker's movements. We suppose if he should had Englan eximitered suffering from Walker's blockade of "ail Central America," he would take the leberty of odering some suggestions. The Monarch was to await further orders at Fancier.

Panama.

The Guadature Raileoan — The work is now progressing with vigor, and with a certainty of completion, on the read to Guadalupe. Within the past two weeks at many men as could be obtained, in these times of war and orest gauge, have been kept at work, and already over the hundred yards of the embankment are ready for the upper work. The idea of a railroad to the town of Guadalupe is no longer a chiusera for we are certain under its present management and progression the work will be cons within the shoriest time directions and within the shoriest time directions.

be come within the shoriest time circumstances will admit.

The Tarraya Road.—The work on the Tarubaya raill-road is progressing favorably. Notwithstanding the existing trucbles, as many mee as can be advantageously employed are cutainty at work, and there is no doubt that the road will be in complete working order so soon as the rails, cars, &c., can be brought here from shood, and put to use. By next March we hope to see two lines of railroad in operation in the valley. The one to Taubaya certainty, will be, under ordinary circumstances.

Wordshort Lowesvery — A said has lately died at Acto pan at the wonderful age of 119 years. We may well any that the oldest initiabitant of Mexico or any other country is dead. One hundred and thirty rise years what a history is included in this time is and how trivial must have appeared to her the revolutions and strike in her country. Fise had seen in her time twenty eight changes in the delegates of Spanish power, and hat, since the independence of her country, seen the fitty changes which have taken place in the administration of the government. Altogether Mexico has had over severty drechanges in the object megistrated the country in this woman's life time.

The Law Lawno,—This law, note that odding the strong concention which has been been because to be a farmed to bear fare here

changes in the objet magistrate of the country in this woman's life time.

The Law Lexico.—This law, not either and in the strong
opposition which has been brought to bear, has been
most effectually carried out, and in many of the States
the corporation properties have been released from mostmain, and are now owned by persons who will use them
in a different manner, and for the good of the country.

The Theorems at Tampico was not against the fact pronunctament at Tampico was not against the government,
but against Governor Garna. Fearer Valdemar, who loads
the disturbances, simply wishes to be Governor of the
State of Tampicos, aimply wishes to be Governor of the
classe of Tampicos, and there will be the print
operation at Tampico, and thinks his dear would be lost
if he remains a grivate cuines, and therefore aspires to

position. Patricusm (a doubte to serve his country) is one of the annuable qualities of this protonder. Pactical, Nov. 20, 1866.—The government forces, consisting of cavalry, infantry and two pieces of artiflery, entered this city en last Tuesday afternoon, under the command of General Problems and Licentiate Banerostro, and will, in the course of a few days, march for Tulancting, where a bank of the promunicates to the amount of 1,000 is collected.

An immerse num band of the blockstate to desire their

the streets.

Negro Insurrections in the South.

THE RUMONED RISING OF THE SLAVES IN PLOSIDA

DECLARED A HOAX.

EDITOR OF THE TAILARBERS PLOSIDIAN—In the editorial columns of the last issue of your paper, there is reference in ade to the contents of a letter purporting to have been written by some one from this place, over the anonymous signature of "Floridan." As the subject alluded to it one of an extremely delicate character, and its agitation calculated to produce unnecessary excitement in the community, we regret exceedingly that you should have yielded to the advice to give it such public notoriety. We regret this the more from the conviction that the "conspiracy" alluded to has not the slightest foundation, and is the emanation, doubtions, of some "nervous sufferer," or the malicious act, perhaps, of some abolition sympathisor, whose only design is to afford food for his insatical Nerthern brethree.

The character of the letter carries condemnation on its face, for it is manifest to every reflecting mind that if the author of it were catified to any credit, instead of making an anonymous communication to the editor of a public journal, embodying dark instauctions and indefinite hints, he would have chosen rather to confer with his neighbors in this vicinity and given the facts upon which he based his suspictors.

As citizens of this vicinity, we do not healiste to announce it as our conviction that the insinuations of this letter writer is a sheer fabrication, and an unfounded slander upon the character of our slave population. We respectfully request that you will send as the original letter, in order that we may institute an inquiry into its authorable.

As thus of Guan,

At thus L. Farman.

John G. Guun, Arthur J. Forman, E. B Ballou, N. H. Stewart, S. B. Stephens, Thomas Y. Henry. THE REPORTED INSURRECTIONS IN NORTH CABOLINA

THE REPORTED INSURRECTIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA ALL MOONSHINE.

[From the Milledgville Recorder, Dec. 16]
Accounts of negro disturbances in different States, including our own, have been freely circulated in the papers North and South In reference to most of these reports, we unhesitatingly pronounce them untraths. The only one well founded, in fact, is the recently detected plot in Tennessee, in which a white man, disguised as a negro, was the principal actor. He, it is stated, has been whipped to death, and the principal negro executed. The recent reports in reference to Carolina was a telegraphic mistake—the telegraph having reference to Tennessee. We hope papers will in future be more cautious in apreading faise alarms. This foverth state of the public mind is the natural effect of the late political discussions, and is what might have been anticipated.

ANOTHER RUMOR SETTLED.

ANOTHER RUMOR SETTLED.

SPRINGERD, Tonn., Dac. 10, 1856.

A young man by the name of Feins, (Fhomas Feils, we believe), living in Logan county, Ky., near the neighborhood of Dr. Conn., came to Springfield. Tonn., on the cith inst., and told us that the night previous, about midnight, himself and live other pairois unexpectedly came upon a collection of negroes—shout one hundred in number—who were barbeoning about fifty carcases, and that Cot. Thomas H. Drane was making them an abolition speech. That some of the negroes fired upon the patrol, was fled a short distance, and turned and fired on about a dozen negroes, the remainder having dispersed. The patrol shot one negro in the arm and captured ten. Drane made his escape. On the chi instant those captured negroes were sent to Resselville, Ky., to jail. This is about the substance of the story. We and others have publicly and privately spoken of it freely on the authority of Feits. We have recently learned, however from various reliable scorees in the neighborhood of Dr. Conn, that this whole story is a fabrication. We therefore, at once purthal this mathement in justice it all parties concerned, and in order to disabone the public mind in regard to this affair.

W. W. Pepper,

W. W. Pepper, John J. H. R. K. Hicks, Thos. Men Jo. Green, John B. G. John B. G. C. Stark, D. P. Ben Gites Conneil, M. V. Fyke, (Vigilance Committee.) John J. Hutchison, Thos. Menecs, John B. Garner, D. P. Braden, M. S. Draughon,

PUBLIC MEETING IN TENNESSEE-LYNCH LAW DE-

PUBLIC MEETING IN TENNESSES—LYNCH LAW DESTRED.

We find in the Nashville Union and American of the
14th Inst., a business report of the proceedings of a pubne meeting in Semmer county, Tennessee, introduced editorially, thus:—

We publish below, by request, the proceedings of the
citizens of Summer county, agreeing upon a stricter discipline of the alayer of the county. The system agreed
upon seems to us to be eminently judicious.

At the first meeting, which was held at the court house,
on the 6th, a committee to consider the developments of
an insurrection elicited from some of the leaders thereof
and to draft resolutions, was appointed, and the meeting
adjourned. Here is the report of the business of the se
cond meeting:—

and to drait resolutions, was appointed, and the meeting adjourned. Here is the report of the business of the second meeting.—

Monnay, Dec. S, 1856.

The meeting having been called to order pursuant to adjournment, the committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted.

A majoristy of the committee to who is was referred the subject of the present difficulties among the slaves, beginning to the report the following resolutions.—

Resolved, That we have the clearest evidence that there was a contemplated insurrection among a portion of the slaves of our county; in this we in concert, and that the present investigation, by should be plot has been thrawaited and known to exist, be called a such as a result like whole plan it tally developed and that such as a result like whole plan it tally developed and that such as a result like whole plan it tally developed and that such as a result like whole plan it tally developed and that such as a result like whole plan it tally developed and that such as a result like whole plan it tally developed and that such as a result like whole plan it tally developed and the such as a result like whole plan it tally developed and the such as a result like whole plan it tally developed and the such as a result of the comment of the community may require, said they to adopt such regulations in regard to the train as their plans proper.

Besolved, That each civil discrete in the county meet and or gaste a sufficient plant of mode of men, prepared for energe per, whose duty it shall be to see that the negroes remain on their master's premises at mich, and on the subshall, unless absent and the place they are to go. That said putrol sinc perform such they have a read on the subshall, and they place they are to go. That said putrol sinc perform such other service as the safety and peace of the comments way purpose, for twelve (120 monles of the first and putrol sinc perform and the place they are t

remises, white men and free persons of color laking to their master, in a manner exhemiated to accide descentent, trading with them in a manner exhemiated to accide descentent, trading with them in a manner exhemiated to accide descentent, trading with them in the few properties. Heatoried, that we recommend that the law be rigorously enterced against free negroes when found guilty of a violation of it; and that a vigilant which he kept over their movements, should any one or more of them in any community be a maintance, then that community might have such steps in reference to them as it is regarded necessary for its peace and safety. No free person of color shell remove to or settle in this count. That there are necessaria.

rence to them as it is regarded necessary to its peace and safety. No tree persons of odor shall remove to or settle in this county.

Resolved, That there are persons in our midst who are selling board to staves. In viocation of the law, and we recommend all such to cease their trailing, and if not, they will be required to leave the country, or the severest penalties will be inherted upon them.

The notion,

Resolved, in addition, That no school he kept open for the education of begrees, whether free or slave.

Resolved, that it any of the jury of twelve appointed now should fail to set, that the Freudent of the meeting supply their places by others, and that we endours all such appointments made by him.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Summer Field, Outer and december, Nashville Bear and Grantle, and that copy thereof be furnished to each magnificate of the county.

Its ling appointed the jury of twelve, is conformity with the second resolution, the meeting adjourned.

The NAS C DOUGLAS,

Thos. T. T. Tame, Sec'y.

The name that Hon. A. H.

Thus T. T. Tam, Sec'y.

I. R. EDWARIS

Duel in Prospect.—The rumor that Hom. A. H. Stephener, of Georgia, had challeaged B. H. Hui, Edg., one of the Filmers exectors of that State, has been current forme days. A capt from Mr. Bisphens appears in the Augusta (Ga.) Concetherionalist of Weenerday last, dated Washington. 12th inst, which confirms the report in such direct language as to leave no doubt of the own in tentions. From this card a seems the difficulty arms upon a question of veracity is regard to me angagement to discuss the issues of the recent election contest. In addition to the Placeling thus generated, Mr. Sequence alleges that Mr. Hill made certain false statements of the purport of apseches delivered during the companing, wherein himself and Mr. Isonabs are represented as haping "cowered" under a charge of treason to the wing party. There matters Mr. Sephens solices, and says—"I am now compelled by a sense of duty to massif and the public to make known that, by the correspondence referred to and just terminated in relation to a, Mr. Hill has proved himself to me to be not only an impudent braggert and an unscrupileous line, but a despicable polition besides. All these I proclaim him to be, nothing myself, notwitheranding what, has peased and this denonclation, still responsible even to him for what ray, it he be not utterly insemble to shame such degravation, however he may be as to fear. The card of Mr. Stephene concludes in this unequivocal manner—"I will also, however he may be as to fear. The card of Mr. Stephene concludes in this unequivocal manner—"I will also, however he may be as to fear. The card of Mr. Stephene concludes in this unequivocal manner—"I will also, however he may be as to fear. The card of Mr. Stephene concludes in this unequivocal manner—"I will also, however he may be as to fear. The card of Mr. Stephene concludes in this unequivocal manner—"I will also, the section of a decrease which a gentleman known how to are a swell as low to grant, no course is left for the meet one

MERTENG OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT

## NEWS BY THE BLACK WARRIOR.

HAVANA, Doc. 15, 1856. Ratiroad Accident-A Philadelphian Killed-Murder of an Overseer by Asiatics-Lottery Drawing-Oily Improve

expassed it for density. It was the cause of a serious collision on the railway between this city and Union, and the details of the accident have been related to me, come his seeing the train that had left this city for Union with

Poor young Shipley was thrown from his soat a distance of forty or fifty feet, and was instantly killed; and Mr. Upston, the engineer of the outgoing passenger train, was so seriously injured that his life was despatred of. However, I believe he is not dead as yet.

However, I believe he is not dead as yet.

However, I believe he is not dead as yet.

However, I believe he is not dead as yet.

The "Asiaticos" (free colonists) employed at the sugar warehouses at Regis, scross the harbor, look it into their heads one fine morning early last week, to murder the man who was set over them, and who is here called the "mayor domo." There appears some discrepancy in the versions given as to the manner in which these semi-savages effected their britle like purpose. One version of the tale makes out that a rope with a noose was lowered from a window above the door, and when the mayor domo came to the door to awalien them, he was suddenly holsted up and hanged. Another version says als brains were knocked out with a club. But whishever way tae deed was done, the man was killed, and his body, when found, was abocatingly multilated. The "Asiaticos," with great couning, have all burned the citching they had on, so that no marks of blood abould point out who were the murderers. They all disclaim any knowledge of the crime, but eleven of them have been committed to prison, and it is hoped the murderers will be discovered. The sipaniards will learn, after a season, that John Chinaman is not the justicul animal under cruel treatment that the African has been found to be; and rely upon it, foar of a general revolt among the Chinese, by the time a few thousand more of them have been introduced, will cause them to be treated with greater humanity than they have hitherto generally been.

The ticket 21,444 drew the \$100,000 prize in the lottery draws on the 10th inst. It was held by some lucky young fellows employed in the office of the Auditor de Guerra.

Among the recent improvements in this city is a wall now being croud, the onlin

than in mose of censors, so, too, there must be a praise that is not bonorable. As far as I am individually concerned, I solemnly declare I shall begin to auspect myself should read another such an article as that in the Diario de la

Fread another such an article as that in the Dierro de la Marino of Saturday ast.

Our exchanges improved auddenly on Saturday, o sing, as is believed, to the payment of about a million of doil lars by the government of this island, as rumor has it, on account of the debt due by Sonn to Great Britain. One of our mercantile houses has made a pretty penny y quietly buying up recently all the bils on London that were offered at the recent now rate of premium.

six thousand muskets to President Bacz, who holds power under the dictator Segovia. The letters of Segovia which have been received here are perfectly entinfacto ry, leaving the question of the absorption or annexation of that unhappy country only "a question of time." He has managed to depreciate all kinds of property, under his suggestions as to the bonds and obligations of the treaty made with Spain, so that discontent broods in the public mind, and sorrow positive is the bosom of every daughter of the land.

The arms have been placed in the public arsonal, and

the President has ordered a few hundred stands for distribution among the volunteers or militia, made up of subjects of Segovia, created by his all powerful cedule We learn that Santana still remains among his own peo

We learn that Santana still remains among his own people, where he has vast teduence acquired by their knowledge of his homesty, ddelity, honor and noble gallantry in delence of the country.

The people of his district having ustimated confidence in their favorite chier, and the most warlike of the population, will not come in upon the summons of President Bacz. Although they are teld to presidentiant and the old wounds which severed the distinguished servants of the State, are bealed—that in spirit, for the freedom of the land and the matician prosperity and more they have but one sentiment, they do not believe it, nor will they permit Santana to permit de them to do so.

The private accounts that we receive show that the Spanish Consul is following up his plans—that the entering wedge has been followed by the size, until nearly all the obret of adhesion have been cut or torn away. Of the Asiatic congraint, mentitioned in my last, 200 died at sea, and le after agrival in this port.

The examination of Captain Forter and crew of the bark Geo. D. Smoose, before the United States Consul, has been closed, and I think an array of dravits will make so much in law or of the capital that the Censul will not be put to the disagreeable duty of reading him home for trial. Plantars have cheering weather.

a 35.
Figure 3 have not undergone any material alteration.
There has been a good demand for vessels, and we note the following engagement:—15 for Europe, at from £2 to £3, and \$1 25 to \$1 625; hale of tobacco for Spain; 16 to the United States at 7½ ris. to 10 ris. box. 35 hhd. sugar, and 32 50 hhd. molasses. We quote to-day at £2 to £3 to Europe, and to the United States 9 ris. to 10 ris. box of sugar, and \$2 50 hhd. molasses.

various individuals, who are made defendants to the action. That the steamships are also subject to certain mortgages, and that if a sale of the steamships is had under the executions in the to certain mortgages, and that if a sale of the steamhips is had under the executions in the hands of the Sheriff, they will be sacrificed, and the plaintiff's claim will be lost. The plaintiff's therefore, pray for an injunction against the sale under the executions, and that a receiver may be appointed to soil the steamhips, that the mortgages of the steamhips may be ordered to unite in the sale, and that the proceeds may be brought into court to be distributed among the parties having liens thereon. On this complaint M. sara. Forter and Ihompson, with whom was associated Messra. Forter and Ihompson, with whom was associated Messra. Stoughton and Cutting, in behalf of the plaintiff, moves for a receivership of the steamships according to the prayer of the complaint. Mr. H. Y. Clark and Mr. D. Lord appeared for Mr. Vanderbilt, and read his answer, setting up that he was the holder of mortgages upon the ships amounting to \$400.000 besides interest, and that he was at the time of the commencement of this suit in possession of the ateamships, under the mortgages, and claims the right to the possession of the ateamships under his mortgages, after the reading of the answer, the farther hearing of the case was, at the request of Mr. Stoughton, laid over till next Friday, to enable the the plaintiff to examine and consider the aliegations in the answer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE. Dec. 20 -The President of the United States of America to the Marshal of the Southern District of New York, great they — We command you that you take Charles Morgan, Cornelius K. Garrison and William Walker (citizens of the United States of America,) defendants, if they shall be found in your district, and them safely keep, so that you may have their bodies before the Judges of the Circum may have their bodies before the Judges of the Creust. Court of the United States of America for the Southern Instrict of New York, in the Second Circuit, to be hold at the City Hall, in the city of New York, in the and Southern District, on the sixteenth day of Pacember, 1886, to answer unto the Accessory Transit Company, (a corporation created by the republic of Nicaragus, in Contral America.) plaintint, is a pies of tecapaus; and also to a certain bitl of the said plaintiffs against the said declarate for converting and disposing of the goods and chattele of the said plaintiffs to the value of one million of dollars, and siso for everoughtily and frandulently complying together to interrupt, disturb and molest, and interrupting, disturbing and molesting the said plaintiffs in the prosecution of their lawful bomness of transporting passengers and freight between the ports of New York, and New Orleans, and the port of San Francisco, California, and depriving the said plaintiffs of large gains and profits which they could otherwise have derived from said business, and subjecting them to large losses to the damage of the plaintiffs, of the further sum of one million of dollars, as a said according to the custom of the said Court, before the said Judges, then and there to be exhibited, and that you have then there thin writ. Witness, Reger R. Tancy, Erg., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, at the city of New York, the ninth day of Docember, in the year one thousand eight hundred and siny-six.

Cillas, H. Ral'allio, Attorney.

Kenntra G. Watte, Clerk.

The above is a civil suit and in simply the order made

CHAS. H. RAPALIO, Attorney.

KENNETH G. WHITE, Clerk.

The above is a civil suit and is simply the order made in the Marshal s office.

PREPARED BY W. B. DICK, OF PRILADELPHIA. List of letters advertised in the Boston Herald, Wed-nesday, Dec. 17, 1886, remaining in the Boston Post Office

Remaining in the Baltimore Post Office, Tuesday, Doc.

Let of letters advertised in the New York Remain. Friday, Dec. 10, remaining in the New York Post Office

PRILADEPIA SOCIES.
Barcroit, Beaver & Co.,
Bond & Denckia,
Lawron & Hancock,
Harris, Loech & Co.,
Hay & McDevitt,
Heaton & Denkia, adverteed Denckler,
Lowber & Wilmer,
Movrell, Schroeder & Perguen, advrt'd behweder,
H. L. Stevenson,
Wallace & Roth; mehl.

H. Ammidown & Oo.,
Bline & Oo.,
Clasp & Fuller.
Converse. Harding & Co.,
Hayward, Burchstend &
Mebbur,
Lawrence & Paign,
Plimpton, Stephenson & Co.,
Henry Smith & Oo.,
Walker & Brother,
Whitman & Finaders,
Now Church Repository,
RAITEMORE MOTHER.
Brynolds & Built, chould be
Reynolds & Built, chould be
Reynold